to be of normal occurrence (contrary to RAATZ, but agreeing with the reviewer). They are found to be better developed in spring wood than in summer wood, and more numerous in sap wood than in heart wood. The effect of tyloses on penetration of wood by preservatives is also discussed.—M. A. CHRYSLER.

The Congo flora.—WILDEMAN[10] has published a list of the recorded plants from the state of Congo, which adds much to our knowledge of the African flora. In addition to the vascular plants, the list includes the fungi, of which 145 species are enumerated. The new species of fungi number 16, and the following new genera are described: *Volutellopsis* and *Gilletia* (Mucedinaceae). The ferns enumerated are 35, and among them is a new species of *Dryopteris*. About 130 monocotyledons are enumerated, and 63 of these are grasses. The dicotyledons, of course, are far the most numerous, about 700 species being listed. Among them 25 new species are described, but 15 of these belong to the leguminous genus *Geissaspis*, an addition that doubles the number of its species. A student in the north temperate regions expects the Compositae to be the dominant dicotyledonous family; but in the Congo region the Leguminosae are dominant, being represented in this list by 176 species, while the Compositae reach only 62 species.—J. M. C.

Embryogeny of Ranunculaceae and Cruciferae.—In continuing his studies of the embryo of Ranunculaceae, SOUÈGES[11] has attacked the genus *Ranunculus*, recording every stage in the embryogeny with great detail and excellent illustrations. The same investigator[12] has also made a preliminary announcement of additional details observed in the embryogeny of crucifers.—J. M. C.

South African mosses.—South Africa is beginning to yield its quota of new mosses, as is evidenced by a publication from WAGER[13] of the Transvaal University College, Pretoria. Ten new species are described, representing ten genera. The author promises an early publication of a list of all the mosses recorded from South Africa.—J. M. C.

New orchids of the oriental tropics.—As the vegetation of the tropics is investigated more intensively, the number of new species discovered is always surprising. In a recent contribution, SMITH[14] has described 26 new species of orchids from the Malay Archipelago, and 40 new species from Papua.—J. M. C.

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[10] WILDEMAN, E. DE, Aoditions á la flore du Congo. Bull. Jard. Bot. Bruxelles **4**:1–241. 1914.

[11] SOUÈGES, R., Recherches sur l'embryogénie des Renonculacées. Bull. Soc. Bot. France **60**:506–514, 542–549. *figs. 354–427*. 1913.

[12] ———, Nouvelles observations sur l'embryogénie des Crucifères. Compt. Rend. **158**:1356. 1914.

[13] WAGER, HORACE A., Some new South African mosses. Trans. Roy. Soc. South Africa **4**:1–6. *pls. 1, 2*. 1914.

[14] SMITH, J. J., Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg. II. no. 13. pp. 77. 1914.